

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

634102

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Rumania/USSR

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SUBJECT 1. Ministry of Health in Rumania
2. Research Institutes in Rumania and USSR.

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The Rumanian Minister of Health heads the so-called Council of the Ministry of Health which consists of the following other members:

- a. Three deputy Ministers of Health
 - Dr. Horia Dunareanu
 - Dr. Iosif Bogdan
 - Mr. Stan Dudescu
- b. Director of the Cantacuzino Institute
 - Dr. Lupascu
- c. Director of the Bucharest Sanitary Department
 - Dr. Gh. Zahariade

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- d. Director of the Sanitary Anti-epidemic Directorate of the Ministry of Health
- e. Director of Personnel
- f. Director of Secretariat
- g. Soviet adviser, Isayev (fnu)

The Rumanian Ministry of Health contains the following Directorates:

1. Anti-epidemic
2. Hospitals
3. Personnel
4. Spas and Health Resorts
5. Maternity and child welfare
6. Planning and Statistics
7. Supplies
8. Secretariat
9. Accounts
10. Administration
11. State Health Inspection

a. The Rumanian Government's chief means of control over the activities of the Ministry of Health are:-

1. through the representative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party attached to the Ministry of Health;
2. monthly reports which have to be submitted by the Ministry of Health to the Council of Ministers;
3. through the Planning and Statistics Directorate of the Ministry of Health, which reports to the State Commission of Planning; and
4. through under-cover agents of the State Control Commission who work in the Ministry of Health. These are most efficient and have the necessary technical knowledge to enable them to submit accurate reports on the Ministry's activities. Such agents are quite distinct from those from the Ministry of Security, who usually know nothing about medical matters.

b. Medical research in Rumania is controlled by:

1. The Rumanian Academy;
2. The Scientific Council of the Ministry of Health
3. The Scientific Section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party

c. Undergraduate and postgraduate medical education in Rumania is controlled by the Ministry of Education.

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25X1 A Soviet "adviser" is attached to the Rumanian Ministry of Health, as well as a Soviet assistant. Both of them in 1952 were doctors, only one of whom (a woman) was a member of the Communist Party of the USSR. They exert, of course, a certain amount of control, but in any case the whole Ministry is now modeled on Soviet lines. [REDACTED]

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25X1 [REDACTED]

The following three degrees are attainable in Rumanian medical schools:

- a. Degree of medicine, roughly the equivalent of Bachelor of Medicine;
- b. Candidate of Science, roughly the equivalent of Member of the Royal College of Physicians (established in 1952);
- c. Doctor (established in 1952).

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Requirements for the above three degrees are respectively:

- a. 6 years' study at the medical faculty of a university;
- b. 3 years' study at a special medical university;
- c. Original scientific thesis in addition to normal studies.

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25X1 [REDACTED] primary cause of epidemiological study [REDACTED]

25X1 [REDACTED]

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25X1 [REDACTED]

In Rumania

Typhoid fever,
Exanthematic typhus
Syphilis

In the USSR

Dysentery
Tuberculosis

25X1 [REDACTED] research [REDACTED] underway with regard to these diseases [REDACTED]

25X1 [REDACTED]

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In Rumania

25X1 Preparation of a chart of bacterial types, and the preparation of vaccine with a very short period of maturation.

In the USSR

No definite information.

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other medical research

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In Rumania and the USSR

The study of labor in high temperatures;

In the USSR only

The study of working conditions in tropical heat, which is done at the Erisman Institute, Moscow. a lecture there on the effects of tropical heat on man; particular emphasis was paid to the amount of water, calories and clothing required in such conditions. The lecturer was Akademik Sysin. Similar research is also carried out in the Central Asian Republics.

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In general,

there was a pronounced shortage of technical, especially optical, apparatus in Rumania. In the USSR,

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most of the research institutes appeared to be well-equipped, largely with German and Czech medical apparatus.

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In each region there is an epidemiological station with a good laboratory and between 7 to 15 staff members qualified to deal with epidemiological problems.

In most districts there is a smaller epidemiological station, but only in the industrial districts is a laboratory attached. In any case there are always three or four doctors in each district who are trained in epidemiology in addition to general medical matters.

The Soviet adviser attached to the Ministry of Health is a specialist in epidemiological matters and always paid particular attention to the activities of the Anti-epidemiological Directorate of the Ministry.

In addition to the above-mentioned epidemiological stations there are eleven anti-malarial stations in Rumania; ten are situated at the following places:

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Vasile Roaita	Arad	Iasi
Medgidia	Botosani	Barlad
Giurgiu	Galati	
Timisoara	Tulcea	

These are all well-equipped and could work in the anti-epidemiological field in an emergency. Malaria was formerly very prevalent along the Danube and certain other rivers and along the Black Sea Coast, but the new regime's measures have done much to eradicate the menace. For example, before World War II about half the population of the Medgidia region had malaria; now there are only some ten isolated cases.

In each of the ten regions of Rumania there is a doctor who specializes in syphilis, and in nine one who specializes in goiter.

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The Ministry of Health exercises an efficient control over the epidemiological situation in Rumania. A good system of reporting from the outlying parts of the country exists. Every evening the chief doctor of each region telephones the Ministry and reports the presence or absence of any epidemic; for this purpose he is supplied with a code name password for each disease.

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- 5 - [REDACTED]

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These doctors have the right to ask the telephone exchanges to interrupt any conversations which may delay the submission of the report.

In addition, reports about contagious diseases sometimes reach the Ministry of Security from its own agents and are passed on to the Ministry of Health. [REDACTED] such reports are usually quite inaccurate, especially as officials of the Ministry of Security have little or no knowledge of medicine,

If a very large outbreak of disease should occur, the epidemiological stations are not sufficiently well equipped to cope with it.

[REDACTED] students who have been studying medicine in various parts of the Soviet Union from Kiev to Vladivostok [REDACTED] heard that secret research stations exist in many parts of the USSR which are engaged on activities connected with bacteriological warfare.

[REDACTED] a number of prominent Soviet scientists who had been working at the Gamaleya Institute, Moscow had disappeared. No announcement was made and it was thought unlikely that they had been purged. They were believed to have been sent to bacteriological warfare research stations.

INSTITUTE AND OTHER SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Central Scientific Research Institute (Imeni Erisman or i/n Erisman), Moscow

This institute is situated in an old house at Ulitsa Pyatnitskaya No. 2, Moscow. The house is rather dilapidated and needs repairing. It consists of a basement and three floors. Total number of personnel is approximately 150. The equipment is on the whole good, much of it having come from Germany and Czechoslovakia since World War II. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] there were no special security measures. [REDACTED] there was only a door-keeper who asked visitors whom they wished to see.

[REDACTED] the library is open to the public.

Departmental breakdown of the institute with full names of department and laboratory chiefs. [REDACTED]

The basement consists mainly of cloak-rooms and store-rooms.

Ground floor has the following rooms:

1. Director's office
2. Conference Room
3. Library
4. Lecture Room
5. Department of School Hygiene

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- 6 - [REDACTED]

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First floor has the following sections

1. Food Hygiene
2. Bacteriology
3. Occupational Hygiene
4. Sanitary Organization

Second floor has the following sections

1. Communal Hygiene
2. Military (this section was closed to all persons not employed in it; employees were from the armed forces, but in plain clothes).

A party organization room is also situated on the Second floor.

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[REDACTED] personnel:

- Georgiu Andreyevich Miterev - Director of the Institute, and a former Minister of Health.
- Nikolay Ivanovich Orlov - Scientific Director. Head of Food Hygiene Section.
- Professor Korsunskaya - Head of Department of School Hygiene.
- Akademik Samuil Cherkinskly - Head of Communal Hygiene Section.
- L.B. Dolivo-Dobrovolsky - Of Polish origin. Head of the Section of Bacteriology.

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Supervision of the Institute is exercised by:

1. Akademik Sysin, (Aleksey Nikolayevich), Head of the Institute of General and Communal Hygiene of the Academy of Sciences, and
2. Scientific Council (Nauchny Sovet) of the Ministry of Health, USSR. A representative of the Council, a certain Brabov (fnu), who was Deputy Director of the Sanitary/Anti-epidemic section of the Ministry of Health, often attended meetings and lectures at the Institute and submitted reports.

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Cantacuzino Serum Institute, Bucharest.

Names of medical and/or veterinary biologicals produced by this Institute or under its direction, including quantities and distribution of the products.

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- 7 - [REDACTED]

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25X1 [REDACTED] The Institute prepares vaccine, serum and anti-genes in sufficient quantities to supply all the requirements of Rumanian public health, e.g.

anti-rabie, anti-typhoid and anti-variolic vaccines.
anti-dyphtheric, anti-scarlatinic and anti-tetanic serum,

and some are even exported to Korea, China and the Middle East. The Ministry of Health never had any difficulty in obtaining supplies from the Institute.

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No other branches exist in Rumania with the exception of one which was being set up in Iasi in 1952. This would be used in wartime should the Bucharest Institute have to be evacuated to the country.

25X1 [REDACTED]

The only other concern producing vaccine and serum on a large scale is the Pasteur Institute in Bucharest. The following small establishments exist chiefly for research purposes, but small quantities could probably be produced in case of need:

1. Central laboratory of Hygiene, Bucharest;
2. Institute of Hygiene, Bucharest;
3. Institute of Hygiene, Cluj;
4. Institute of Hygiene, Timisoara;
5. Institute of Hygiene, Mures.

25X1 [REDACTED]

25X1 [REDACTED] The only animal farm [REDACTED] is situated in Baneasa village in the outskirts of Bucharest.

25X1 [REDACTED]

All products of the Cantacuzino Institute must be sampled, checked and labeled by the State Inspectorate of Health before they can be supplied to the Ministry of Health or other bodies. This Inspectorate has its own laboratory and is completely independent of the Institute.

25X1 [REDACTED] Two prominent members of the research personnel are:

Professors Comblescu and Oeriu (fnu)

25X1 [REDACTED] administrative personnel in the Institute.

Director of Institute - Professor Lupascu
Deputy Director of Institute - Dr. Vlad Balbae,
Deputy Director of Institute - Mr. Vadan (fnu)
Secretary of Party Organization - Mr. Toma Sandu.

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- 8 - [REDACTED]

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Mr. Vadan who is an accountant by profession, was formerly a colonel in the Ministry of Security. He was appointed after the purge in the Institute in August, 1952.

Mr. Toma Sandu, who is very young, formerly studied at the Gamaleya Institute, Moscow.

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The control of the doctors and scientists working at the Cantacuzino Institute has always been a problem for the Ministry of Health and the Party. Their independence was, however, somewhat curbed by the purge of August, 1952. [REDACTED] there is still little effective control over their activities.

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[REDACTED] the Cantacuzino Institute in the overall scientific organization of Rumania [REDACTED]

Occupies a leading position.

Military Section for Chemical and Bacteriological War Defense of the Rumanian Ministry of National Defense.

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[REDACTED] the personnel employed there is not nearly so well-qualified as that in the Cantacuzino Institute.

Institute of Medicine Sciences of the Rumanian Academy of Science.

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[REDACTED] Before World War II there existed in Rumania two separate establishments: The Academia Romana (Rumanian Academy) and the Academia de Medicina (Academy of Medicine). In 1949 the Academia de Medicina was abolished and a new Academia Romana set up. At the same time it was decided that a new Academia de Medicina should be opened [REDACTED]

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the Academia Romana is situated in Calea Victoriei, Bucharest.

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There is a Parhon Institute in Bucharest. It deals with endocrinology.

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All types of research work connected with endocrinology, especially goiters, are conducted there.

important persons at the Institute

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Professor Parhon, who was president of Rumania from 1947 to 1952,
Professor Milcu,
Dr. Iliana Banu (Jewess),

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there is no Soviet control.

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There is an important epidemiological section in the Scientific Department of the Cantacuzino Institute. It has branches in Iasi, Cluj, Timisoara and Targu-Mures; from these and from Bucharest advice and guidance on epidemiological problems are given to doctors throughout Rumania.

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names of the scientific personnel in the installation.

In Bucharest

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Dr. Ivan, a former Colonel in the Army Medical Service

Dr. Nestorescu - a very able epidemiologist

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Dr. Zilisteanu

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In Iasi - Professor Cornelsbhn (a Rumanian of German origin)

In Timisoara - Vladimir Busila (from Bessarabia)

In Cluj - Professor Meyer

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In Targu Mures - Professor Putnoky

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25X1 [redacted] Main objects of research are:

In Bucharest - children's contagious diseases
In Iasi - exanthematic typhus
In Timisoara - scarlatina
In Cluj - typhoid fever
In Targu Mures - typhoid fever

25X1 [redacted] Research work has been adversely effected by the political purge of 1952 and by interference by the Communist Party and the Ministry of Security. Most of the epidemiological specialists are old men who dislike the present regime and are at loggerheads with the young Communists who have been appointed to the section.

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[redacted] In the summer of 1951 when army maneuvers were being held in central Transylvania. Some members of the Epidemiological Section in Bucharest were sent to advise and collaborate with army doctors on the maneuvers. In this connection [redacted] despite the good pay offered, few doctors in Rumania wish to work in the armed forces, with the result that there is a shortage of trained medical staff. The authorities sometimes resort to compulsory enlistment of doctors who are Communist Party members.

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